



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## COMMUNICATION

### THE EARLY NORMAN JURY

I have read with very great surprise, in Mr. Haskins's valuable article on "The Early Norman Jury" (AM. HIST. REV., VIII. 613 ff.), his comments on my *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France*. Mr. Haskins asserts that "one's faith in the thoroughness of the editor's researches is sadly shaken by the discovery that in spite of the obviously close connection of the diocese of Bayeux with English history, Mr. Round did not examine any of the cartularies of Bayeux cathedral, the monastic cartularies of the diocese preserved in the cathedral library, or the cartulary of the hospital of Bayeux." He is good enough to add that "Very likely the example may not be typical," but he must be well aware that it is precisely the reverse. For the Bayeux documents are relegated to an appendix at the end of my volume, on the express ground (as explained in a note) that I was unable to visit Bayeux for their collation. The reader, therefore, is duly warned that this section of my work stands on a different footing.

The case of the Bayeux documents is peculiar, for such documents are usually found in the Archives Départementales, all of which I visited. Mr. Haskins justly says that I "labored under the disadvantage" of having to base my work "upon a collection of old transcripts," and as a matter of fact, the Government only sanctioned the publication on the ground that these transcripts had been acquired at considerable cost by the old Record Commission with the intention of printing them, and that they ought to be made available for use in the form of a calendar. No further research was contemplated, and that which I undertook was voluntary on my part and was intended to increase the collection for the benefit of scholars. It seems, therefore, somewhat ungracious to complain that my additions were not exhaustive, as, except for my offer, there would have been none at all.

J. HORACE ROUND.